UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26286
10 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, at 1810 hours on 2 August 1993, a United States aircraft dropped a heat flare on the area south of the Saddam Dam in Ninawa governorate.

The continuation of the dropping of heat flares by United States aircraft adds a further proof of the United States Government's persistence in injuring Iraq and its people and encroaching on its security and sovereignty

The Government of the Republic of Iraq protests vehemently at these hostile acts and requests you to intervene and to take the measures imposed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to put a halt to them and prevent any repetition in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-44462 (E) 100893 110893 110893

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/998
S/26287
10 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 9 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey and its annex (A/47/989-S/26170 and Corr.1), it is noted with regret that this is yet another instance of the abuse of the process of circulation of United Nations official documents by the Turkish Mission in the name of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", an entity recognized by no member of the international community other than Turkey itself and which was rightly described in Security Council resolution 541 (1983) of 18 November 1983 as legally invalid and incompatible with the 1960 Treaty of Establishment and the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. The Security Council, in its resolution 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984, called upon all States "not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity" and, as recently as 25 November 1992, in its resolution 789 (1992), it emphatically reaffirmed the aforesaid resolutions. Yet, once again, we encounter the oxymoron of the Turkish Mission being allowed to abuse the right of a Member State to cause the circulation as United Nations official documents of communications emanating from that unrecognized entity, which the Security Council itself characterized and continues to regard as secessionist and legally invalid and which it called on all States not to facilitate or in any way assist. This paradoxical situation is strongly protested and this abuse should not be allowed to continue.

Concerning the content of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Turkey and its annex purporting to cast doubt on the validity of my Government's application for accession to the European Community, this is effectively refuted by the Opinion of the Commission of the European Community on the Application of the Republic of Cyprus for membership issued on 30 June 1993. It specifically states (a) that the application was made by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus recognized by the European Community and its member States as the only legitimate Government representing the Cypriot people; and (b) "following the logic of its established position which is consistent with that of the United Nations where the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and

non-recognition of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' are concerned, felt the application was admissible and initiated the procedure laid down by the Treaties in order to examine it".

Furthermore, the Opinion states that the Commission is "convinced that the results of Cyprus's accession to the Community would be increased security and prosperity and that it would help bring the two communities on the Island together". This is in full accord with my Government's long held and often repeated position and it unequivocally disposes of the further unfounded allegation in the letter under reply that the application poses an obstacle to the efforts for achieving a solution to the Cyprus problem. Indeed the Opinion states that "the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community are fully conscious of the economic and social benefits that integration with Europe would bring their community" but, evidently, the true interests of the Turkish Cypriot community and indeed of all Cypriots are not uppermost in the minds of the authors of the letter under reply, who are willing to sacrifice those true interests on the altar of promoting political objectives inconsistent with those interests.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus, far from putting obstacles in the path of the negotiations for the just, workable and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem, has consistently done its utmost to cooperate and facilitate your tenacious and indefatigable efforts towards that end. It is not only unfounded but also provocative to allege, as the authors of the letter under reply do, that there is lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side for a negotiated solution when it is well established and universally recognized by the members of the Security Council and all those who follow the developments concerning the Cyprus problem that the lack of progress is due to the Turkish intransigence and lack of cooperation. This is documented in a plethora of official reports to the Security Council. Suffice it to recall paragraph 49 of your latest report (S/26026 of 1 July 1993), where it is stated:

> "I am disappointed that, despite the assurance he gave on 1 June in the presence of the President of the Security Council and the representatives of its five permanent members, Mr. Denktaş did not promote the acceptance of the package during his consultations in Nicosia and Ankara. I also deeply regret that Mr. Denktaş failed to honour the agreement of 1 June to resume the joint meetings on 14 June",

which provides the measure of who is to blame for the lack of progress in the ongoing negotiations.

It is evident from the above that the application of the Republic of Cyprus for accession to the European Community was submitted by its legitimate Government recognized by the United Nations and the entire international community, with the sole exception of Turkey. As such the Government of Cyprus is duly entitled and fully competent to submit the application and proceed with the process of accession, which will be indisputably to the best interest of all Cypriots. It is still to be hoped that, bearing in mind the justified impatience of the international community at the lack of progress towards the solution of the Cyprus problem, Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leadership will revise their so far intransigent attitude and at long last respond positively to your efforts. It is significant that in the Opinion referred to above it is stated that

your efforts. It is significant that in the Opinion referred to above it is stated that

> "The Commission must envisage the possibility of the failure of the intercommunal talks to produce a political settlement of the Cyprus question in the foreseeable future, in spite of the endeavours of the United Nations Secretary-General. Should this eventuality arise the Commission feels that the situation should be reassessed in view of the positions adopted by each party in the talks and that the question of Cyprus's accession to the Community should be reconsidered in January 1995".

My Government is convinced that a just, workable and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem is to the benefit of all concerned, certainly of the whole people of Cyprus who have suffered for too long, of the United Nations, which devoted much time and effort over the years, of peace in the region and, not least, of Turkey itself. We submit that this is the constructive way to view the situation and not by negative and contentious actions as we have witnessed too often.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Cyprus to the United Nations

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/998*
S/26287*
13 August 1993

ENGLISH ONLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 9 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 26 July 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey and its annex (A/47/989-S/26170 and Corr.1), it is noted with regret that this is yet another instance of the abuse of the process of circulation of United Nations official documents by the Turkish Mission in the name of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", an entity recognized by no member of the international community other than Turkey itself and which was rightly described in Security Council resolution 541 (1983) of 18 November 1983 as legally invalid and incompatible with the 1960 Treaty of Establishment and the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee. The Security Council, in its resolution 550 (1984) of 11 May 1984, called upon all States "not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity" and, as recently as 25 November 1992, in its resolution 789 (1992), it emphatically reaffirmed the aforesaid resolutions. Yet, once again, we encounter the oxymoron of the Turkish Mission being allowed to abuse the right of a Member State to cause the circulation as United Nations official documents of communications emanating from that unrecognized entity, which the Security Council itself characterized and continues to regard as secessionist and legally invalid and which it called on all States not to facilitate or in any way assist. This paradoxical situation is strongly protested and this abuse should not be allowed to continue.

Concerning the content of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Turkey and its annex purporting to cast doubt on the validity of my Government's application for accession to the European Community, this is effectively refuted by the Opinion of the Commission of the European Community on the Application of the Republic of Cyprus for membership issued on 30 June 1993. It specifically states (a) that the application was made by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus recognized by the European Community and its member States as the only

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

legitimate Government representing the Cypriot people; and (b) "following the logic of its established position which is consistent with that of the United Nations where the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and non-recognition of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' are concerned, felt the application was admissible and initiated the procedure laid down by the Treaties in order to examine it".

Furthermore, the Opinion states that the Commission is "convinced that the results of Cyprus's accession to the Community would be increased security and prosperity and that it would help bring the two communities on the Island together". This is in full accord with my Government's long held and often repeated position and it unequivocally disposes of the further unfounded allegation in the letter under reply that the application poses an obstacle to the efforts for achieving a solution to the Cyprus problem. Indeed the Opinion states that "the leaders of the Turkish Cypriot community are fully conscious of the economic and social benefits that integration with Europe would bring their community" but, evidently, the true interests of the Turkish Cypriot community and indeed of all Cypriots are not uppermost in the minds of the authors of the letter under reply, who are willing to sacrifice those true interests on the altar of promoting political objectives inconsistent with those interests.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus, far from putting obstacles in the path of the negotiations for the just, workable and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem, has consistently done its utmost to cooperate and facilitate your tenacious and indefatigable efforts towards that end. It is not only unfounded but also provocative to allege, as the authors of the letter under reply do, that there is lack of political will on the part of the Greek Cypriot side for a negotiated solution when it is well established and universally recognized by the members of the Security Council and all those who follow the developments concerning the Cyprus problem that the lack of progress is due to the Turkish intransigence and lack of cooperation. This is documented in a plethora of official reports to the Security Council. Suffice it to recall paragraph 49 of your latest report (S/26026 of 1 July 1993), where it is stated:

> "I am disappointed that, despite the assurance he gave on 1 June in the presence of the President of the Security Council and the representatives of its five permanent members, Mr. Denktaş did not promote the acceptance of the package during his consultations in Nicosia and Ankara. I also deeply regret that Mr. Denktaş failed to honour the agreement of 1 June to resume the joint meetings on 14 June",

which provides the measure of who is to blame for the lack of progress in the ongoing negotiations.

It is evident from the above that the application of the Republic of Cyprus for accession to the European Community was submitted by its legitimate Government recognized by the United Nations and the entire international community, with the sole exception of Turkey. As such the Government of Cyprus is duly entitled and fully competent to submit the application and proceed with the process of accession, which will be indisputably to the best interest of all Cypriots. It is still to be hoped that, bearing in mind the justified impatience of the international community at the lack of progress towards the solution of the Cyprus problem, Ankara and the Turkish Cypriot leadership will

revise their so far intransigent attitude and at long last respond positively to your efforts. It is significant that in the Opinion referred to above it is stated that:

> "The Commission must envisage the possibility of the failure of the intercommunal talks to produce a political settlement of the Cyprus question in the foreseeable future, in spite of the endeavours of the United Nations Secretary-General. Should this eventuality arise the Commission feels that the situation should be reassessed in view of the positions adopted by each party in the talks and that the question of Cyprus's accession to the Community should be reconsidered in January 1995".

My Government is convinced that a just, workable and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem is to the benefit of all concerned, certainly of the whole people of Cyprus who have suffered for too long, of the United Nations, which devoted much time and effort over the years, of peace in the region and, not least, of Turkey itself. We submit that this is the constructive way to view the situation and not by negative and contentious actions as we have witnessed too often.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Cyprus to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/999
S/26288
10 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 10 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to our previous communications (A/47/536-S/24667 and A/47/856-S/25063) concerning the demographic structure of the Cypriot communities and the continuing, systematic and planned implantation of Turkish settlers in the occupied areas of Cyprus, and to inform you that the illegal regime in the occupied areas of Cyprus has now "decided" to proceed with the "naturalization" of 5,000 Turkish settlers.

More specifically on the basis of Turkish-Cypriot newspaper reports (Yeniduzen, 5 August 1993) and public statements, it has been made known that the illegal regime in the occupied areas of Cyprus has "decided" to proceed with the "naturalization" of 5,000 settlers in view of the forthcoming "elections" in the occupied areas. This blatant disregard of international legality is clearly directed not only against the interests of the people of Cyprus as a whole but additionally demonstrates the means and ends that the illegal occupation "regime" is willing to use and go to, even against the interests of the Turkish-Cypriots themselves, in order to promote its political objectives and designs. This latest manifestation of illegality has come under very strong criticism by a number of Turkish-Cypriot politicians (Messrs Ozgur, Akinci and Atun) who characterized it as one more effort to change the demographic structure of the occupied areas and the political will of the Turkish-Cypriot community.

As we have repeatedly stated in the past, there has been a deliberate and systematic attempt by the Turkish side, which still continues unabated, to alter the demographic structure of the Republic of Cyprus through the implantation of Turkish settlers who, to date, have reached the number of 80,000 to 85,000 persons. The effects of the implantation of such a large number of settlers become all the more significant and worrisome if one bears in mind that the size of the Turkish-Cypriot community has continuously, throughout this period,

diminished by more than one third its original size (approximately 115,000 in 1974), thus making it quite clear that this illegal policy and its negative consequences are not only directed against the Greek-Cypriot community but also against the Turkish-Cypriot community.

As will be recalled from our previous communication of 15 October 1992 (A/47/536-S/24667), the issue of the alteration of the demographic structure of Cyprus was examined by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, which adopted a relevant resolution on 7 October 1992, following a report of its Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography. This report was prepared by a special rapporteur on the subject, Mr. Alfons Cuco (Spain), who visited Cyprus and examined the problem on the spot. To quote from the resolution, the Council of Europe determined that "the presence and naturalization of the Turkish migrants, who once established on the island become settlers, constitute an additional obstacle to a peaceful, negotiated solution of the Cypriot conflict" (para. 8). Similarly in the recent Opinion issued by the Commission of the European Community on the Application of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus for membership in the Community, the problem of the settlers and the Turkish army in the occupied areas of Cyprus is highlighted by also making the point that "part of the Turkish-Cypriot population that was present in the Island in 1974 has since emigrated".

In concluding, let me reiterate our conviction that the solution of the Cyprus problem can only be achieved through the respect of international legality, the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions and the manifestation, in a practical manner, of good will in your efforts to achieve a viable, just and workable solution. The Turkish policy of confronting the whole world with new and additional "faits accomplis" and the intransigence and bad faith shown in the course of the negotiations cannot but further exacerbate the situation and make the solution of the Cyprus problem all the more difficult to achieve.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. J. JACOVIDES
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26289
11 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia Mr. Nikica Valentic, addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 10 August 1993 from the Prime Minister of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in connection with the latest extremely serious situation caused by the bombardment of the site of the newly installed pontoon bridge over the Maslenica straits. As you are probably well aware, the bridge was opened for traffic on 18 July and subsequently damaged by Serb artillery on 1 August of this year. The location was shelled afterwards, with the latest attack taking place on 9 August.

It is a legitimate right of the Republic of Croatia to install the bridge for civilian, humanitarian and commercial traffic - this right was confirmed by United Nations Security Council resolution 847 (1993). The opening of the bridge was necessitated by, among other reasons, the suspension of traffic over the damaged Pag bridge, the only remaining land transportation route in the region.

In addition to the attacks on the Maslenica bridge, Serb rebels have used their strongholds in the UNPAs to launch artillery and rocket attacks on a series of towns and villages throughout the Republic of Croatia, with the obvious intention of provoking a new war. They have even flown warplanes and helicopters over the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the Zupanja area. At the same time, they continue to totally reject and violate all pertinent decisions of the international community, notably the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

We consider the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions to be the principal task of all parties concerned, primarily the United Nations and their forces in Croatia, whose very presence and operations in the Republic of Croatia are based on these international instruments. Under these circumstances, in which there is no clearly defined powers to act within an efficient mandate, UNPROFOR has not made any progress in implementing the decisions of the international community, even failing to stop the Serb attacks from the UNPAs, in which ethnic cleansing, persecutions and killings of the non-Serb population continue.

The Republic of Croatia has always been genuinely cooperative and shown maximum patience in seeking a negotiated settlement in compliance with the existing international decisions. However, it must be noted that such a situation cannot be tolerated indefinitely.

Considering the recent dangerous developments, the Republic of Croatia requests that strong pressure be applied on the Serbian authorities in Knin to stop the shelling of the Maslenica area and allow for the repair of the bridge in the next few days. To this end, all necessary preparations have already been made. We request the UNPROFOR to deploy its forces in the area of the Maslenica bridge, including the bridge itself, and at Zemunik airport. Technical assistance in the renewal of the bridge would be appreciated. In view of the imminent suspension of any freight traffic over the Pag bridge, the Maslenica bridge remains the only land link to southern Croatia for truck traffic,

including humanitarian convoys bringing assistance to displaced persons and refugees. The same route is also needed for the transit of substantial humanitarian supplies to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Considering the present needs of the civilian population which exist there, and the fact that winter is approaching, severe consequences may result if the bridge is not reopened.

Expecting your full understanding, support and assistance in these extremely important matters, I assure you of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Nikica VALENTIC
Prime Minister

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/304
S/26290
11 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 80 of the provisional agenda*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 10 August 1993 from the representatives of the Permanent Missions of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit the texts of the Declaration on the Inviolability of Frontiers (see annex I), an announcement of measures for the normalization of the situation on the Tajik-Afghan frontier (see annex II) and a letter addressed to you by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan (see annex III). These documents were adopted at a meeting of the heads of State of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, held in Moscow on 7 August 1993.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexes circulated as official documents of the General Assembly, under item 80 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Kazakhstan to the
United Nations
(Signed) A. ARYSTANBEKOVA

Acting Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to the
United Nations
(Signed) T. CHINETOV

Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the
United Nations
(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Tajikistan to the
United Nations
(Signed) L. KAYUMOV

* A/48/150.

Annex I

DECLARATION ON THE INVIOLABILITY OF FRONTIERS

The signatories to this Declaration,

Reaffirming their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the founding instruments of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Emphasizing that the inviolability of frontiers and the territorial integrity of States are basic principles in international relations and their observance is an essential condition for maintaining international peace, security and stability,

Recalling that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the territory of States is inviolable and may not be the object of the use of force,

Concerned at the serious violations of their frontiers committed by countries which are not part of the Commonwealth of Independent States,

On the basis of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter,

Declare the following:

1. The signatories to this Declaration consider that ensuring the inviolability of their frontiers is of vital mutual interest and is a common duty to be carried out on a multilateral or bilateral basis.

2. The signatories to this Declaration will continue to view any and all encroachments upon their frontiers as illegal acts which are grounds for adopting reciprocal and commensurate measures under international law, including the use of armed force, as a form of individual or collective self-defence. They shall work together to prevent and put an end to any outside attempt to encroach upon the territory of any of the States which are signatories to this Declaration.

3. The signatories to this Declaration will continue to put an end to any action carried out on their territory by individuals, groups or organizations which is aimed at breaching the inviolability of the frontiers of these States.

4. The signatories to this Declaration shall be collectively responsible for the inviolability of their frontiers with third-party States. At the same time, none of the signatories to this Declaration has the obligation to unilaterally ensure the security of the frontiers of another State.

5. The signatories to this Declaration reaffirm their willingness, by means of negotiations involving all the parties concerned, to find a way to terminate and prevent armed conflicts along frontiers.

6. The internal stability of the States which are signatories to this Declaration is a prerequisite condition of the security of their frontiers. To this end, each State shall take appropriate steps to strengthen its democratic institutions and achieve national harmony on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

7. The signatories to this Declaration are counting on neighbouring States and the international community in general for their support and understanding of the situation.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan	For the Russian Federation	For the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	For the Republic of Tajikistan	For the Republic of Uzbekistan
N. NAZARBAYEV	B. YELTSIN	A. AKAYEV	E. RAKHMONOV	I. KARIMOV

Annex II

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEASURES FOR THE NORMALIZATION OF THE SITUATION ON THE TAJIK-AFGHAN FRONTIER

The heads of State of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan met in Moscow on 7 August 1993 in order to elaborate measures to bring about the normalization of the situation on the Tajik-Afghan frontier.

Those participating in the meeting expressed their deep concern at the serious aggravation of the situation. Particularly alarming are the actions by fighters from the Tajik opposition and the individual Afghan armed groups that support them and the systematic incursions into the territory of Tajikistan, which have resulted in an increasing number of victims among the civilian population, frontier guards and other military personnel.

The heads of State proclaim the following:

1. The Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan, guided by the founding instruments of the Commonwealth of Independent States and bilateral agreements with the Republic of Tajikistan, consider the Tajik-Afghan frontier as part of the common frontier of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

2. All urgent and necessary measures to ensure security on the Tajik-Afghan frontier will be adopted and, to this end, the contingent guarding the frontier will be reinforced with frontier troops and armed forces from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

3. The Republic of Tajikistan will receive additional military, economic and humanitarian assistance, including assistance to enable it to expedite the establishment of national armed forces and frontier troops capable of independently defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its State.

4. If armed attacks from the outside continue, reciprocal and commensurate measures will be taken to stop them, as envisaged by the Treaty on Collective Security concluded between the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and by bilateral agreements with Tajikistan, and in accordance with the right of individual or collective self-defence provided for in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. The States present at the meeting believe a political settlement is crucial and wholly possible, and they are willing to participate actively in the search for such a solution.

6. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan will receive full support in its resolve to use all the political means at its disposal in order to further the peace process and engage in dialogue with political forces of differing views with a view to attaining civil and national harmony and establishing a basis for the democratic development of the country.

7. The willingness to build good-neighbourly relations and cooperation with Afghanistan in the interests of peace and stability in the region is confirmed. At the same time, it is expected that Afghanistan will adopt urgent measures banning the use of Afghan territory to launch hostile actions against neighbouring States and interfere in their internal affairs.

Those participating in the meeting appeal to the international community to support all efforts aimed at normalizing the situation on the Tajik-Afghan frontier and at reaching a political settlement in Tajikistan. They also hope that all the countries of the region will promote the peace process and urge the armed Tajik opposition to put an end to the bloodshed and begin constructive dialogue. They are open to cooperation with these countries and are ready to send their special representatives to conduct negotiations to find ways to accelerate a peaceful settlement.

The heads of these five States are counting on the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to support their efforts and to send United Nations observers to the Tajik-Afghan frontier and provide humanitarian and technical assistance.

Those participating in the meeting appeal to all States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States to provide Tajikistan with assistance in dealing with the aftermath of the conflict.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan	President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	President of the Russian Federation	President of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan	President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
N. NAZARBAYEV	A. AKAYEV	B. YELTSIN	E. RAKHMONOV	I. KARIMOV

Annex III

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTERS FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN AND UZBEKISTAN ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, MR. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI

7 August 1993

Sir,

Our message to you is necessitated by the serious aggravation of the situation on the Tajik-Afghan frontier. The matter has led to large-scale attacks against the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan - a sovereign State, which is a Member of the United Nations. Recently, specific military operations have been undertaken aimed at breaching the frontier and stirring up armed conflict in Tajikistan. As a result of shelling and attacks by fighters from the Tajik opposition and individual Afghan armed groups that support them, there has been an increasing number of victims among the peaceful population and our soldiers taking part in defending the State frontier of Tajikistan are dying.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan signed the Treaty on Collective Security within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In accordance with this Treaty and in implementation of the right of individual and collective self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, we have taken a decision to provide Tajikistan with emergency supplementary assistance, including military assistance.

Our choice is not methods based on the use of force, but rather the search for a political settlement. We believe that the possibilities for such a settlement exist. We hope that in Afghanistan also a responsible approach will prevail and effective steps will be taken to prevent armed incursions into the territory of Tajikistan.

We are open to a broad and constructive dialogue with Afghanistan, the other States of the region and all parties concerned.

We address an urgent appeal to you to assist our efforts in this area.

Taking into account the threat to peace and security in the region, we request the Security Council to consider immediately the critical situation that has arisen on the Tajik-Afghan frontier and to take measures to ensure its inviolability, including the possible sending of United Nations observers.

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
T. SULEIMENOV	E. KARABAEV	R. ALIMOV	S. SAIDKASYMOV	A. KOZYREV

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26291
12 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, by which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and to my previous letters concerning the composition of the military component of ONUMOZ.

Having completed additional consultations, I propose that the military elements of ONUMOZ be also composed of a contingent from the United States of America, which has expressed its readiness in principle to make the necessary personnel available.

I should be grateful if you would bring these matters to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-44895 (E) 120893

120893

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26292
12 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 August 1993 (S/26291) concerning the composition of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT
President of the Security Council

93-44901 (E) 120893

120893

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26293
11 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith enclosed a facsimile copy of the letter of Mr. Karen Baburian, the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Nagorny Karabakh.

I should be grateful if you would circulate Mr. Baburian's letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

93-44972 (E) 130893 130893 150893

/...

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Facsimile letter dated 11 August 1993 from the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Nagorny Karabakh addressed to the Secretary-General

Once again I am compelled to write to you in connection with the escalation of Azerbaijan's aggression against the Nagorny Karabakh Republic. Over the last few days, the armed forces of Azerbaijan have violated the bilateral agreement on the most recent three-day cease-fire and embarked on a large-scale offensive along practically the entire front, accompanied by the mass shelling and bombing of peaceful settlements with artillery and attack aircraft. Unfortunately, the violation of the agreements took place after the adoption of Security Council resolution 853 (1993) and, on behalf of the leaders of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic, I therefore appeal to you and to all the States Members of the United Nations Security Council, to promote the development of direct bilateral contacts and to help arrange a high-level meeting between the leaders of Azerbaijan and the Nagorny Karabakh Republic.

According to information we have received, in recent days Azerbaijan has been preparing new, more vigorous offensives, which will threaten the security of the peaceful population of an entire number of districts in our Republic. If it goes ahead with these plans, Azerbaijan will bear full responsibility for any consequences.

The leaders of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic request you and the Security Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the problem of these latest developments and to condemn the actions by Azerbaijan, which threaten to derail the peace process.

(Signed) K. BABURIAN
Acting Chairman of the Supreme Council
of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26294
12 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letters, the most recent of which is contained in document S/26238, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian regime has continued to bombard border areas in the northern part of Iraq as follows:

1. On the night of 31 July/1 August 1993, Iranian artillery shelling concentrated on the following areas:

(a) The Balinkan valley north of Raniyah township.

(b) The Shahidan valley north of Qal'at Dizah township.

(c) Wasan village south of Galalah; this shelling killed two inhabitants of the village, wounded four others, damaged a number of houses and killed a number of cattle.

(d) Several villages on the western slopes of Qindil slope north-east of Qal'at Dizah.

(e) The villages of Kuwaynah and Karalan south-west of Panjwin township.

2. On the night of 1/2 August, the Iranian regime's artillery shelled the villages of Aniyah, Maranah, Khush Khan, Mazdayan, Sakran, Shaykh Wasman and Duliyan in the Choman border district of Irbil governorate. The shelling killed and wounded a number of the inhabitants of these villages, who fled in the direction of the Diyanah area to escape the bombardment.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq protests in the strongest terms against these fresh Iranian acts of aggression, which constitute a flagrant violation of Iraq's sovereignty and blatant intervention in its internal affairs, and it condemns the Iranian regime's persistent violation of Security Council resolution 598 (1987).

The Government of the Republic of Iraq requests your intervention to prevent the Iranian side from repeating such acts, which are contrary to the norms of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and it reserves its full right to respond by using any appropriate means in order to safeguard Iraq's legitimate rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/308
S/26295
12 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 23, 43, 44, 101 and
114 of the provisional agenda*
PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE
PEACE IN THE WORLD
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS
RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND
DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN
QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 10 August 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 3 August 1993 addressed to you by His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvénal, President of the Rwandese Republic, which was handed to Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva and Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the time of the signing of the Arusha Peace Agreement between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on 4 August 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 43, 44, 101 and 114 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chaste ABIMANA
First Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/150.

ANNEX

Letter dated 3 August 1993 from the President of Rwanda addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to entrust to your Representative the Peace Agreement which, on behalf of the Rwandese Government and people, I have just signed with the President of the Rwandese Patriotic Front and which puts an end to a war that has engulfed Rwanda in horror for nearly three years.

I am pleased that my people can now find peace again and forge a new society open to all its daughters and sons. I am pleased in this context to look forward in the near future to the definitive settlement of the problem of all the Rwandese refugees throughout the world and the return of the many persons displaced by war to their lands, in all security.

The signature of the Peace Agreement of 4 August 1993 constitutes a major event for Rwanda and for our whole region. It prompts me to pay tribute to all, countries and personalities, who have been its architects. We shall never cease to be grateful to all of Rwanda's neighbours, most especially the Republic of Zaire, the mediator, and the United Republic of Tanzania, facilitator, the many friendly countries, including Belgium, France, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the international organizations, in particular the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the humanitarian assistance organizations, for all that they have done to ensure that the peace negotiations were successful and Rwanda received the assistance needed to survive this war until the Peace Agreement was concluded.

Today, on 4 August 1993, we have just turned a page in the history of our country. We are aware that it was necessary, but we are also convinced of the necessity of accompanying this Peace Agreement with an international guarantee, by providing all the safeguards and preventing any danger from blocking the message of peace carried by this Agreement.

I therefore take the liberty of addressing this letter to you, in order to reiterate my hope that you will reserve the advantage of extreme urgency for the request addressed to you jointly by the Rwandese Government and the Rwandese Patriotic Front on 11 June 1993 concerning the deployment of the neutral international force.

Now that the Peace Agreement has been signed, in the presence of the most highly placed personalities of our region and many friendly countries, in the presence of the Representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, I should like to express the wish that the international community may guarantee strict respect for this Agreement by giving the former conflicting parties the proof that their respective security is ensured.

I am therefore grateful for all that you will do to ensure that our world Organization can take appropriate and prompt steps to ensure that the Peace Agreement signed this day between the Rwandese Government and the Rwandese

Patriotic Front is in no way disrupted but, on the contrary, strictly respected by all the parties.

I reiterate my best wishes and my appreciation for such steps as you may take for the rapid deployment of the neutral international force, with a view to the strictest respect for the Peace Agreement that has just been signed.

(Signed) Major General HABYARIMANA Juvénal
President of the Republic

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26296
12 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit to you the attached letter, dated 12 August 1993, by the Vice President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dr. Ejup Ganic, addressed to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 12 August 1993 from the Vice President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

I must inform the Security Council that during the night of Wednesday, 11 August, and early morning of Thursday, 12 August, Serbian aggressor forces led by Mr. Karadzic and Mr. Mladic stationed rockets on Mount Igman. It appears that the Serbian aggressors are positioning themselves to use UNPROFOR forces as a shield after recent commitments made by NATO and United Nations Member States to end the strangulation of Sarajevo. At the same time, the aggressor's goal is to avoid the intended effect of the NATO and United Nations commitments and enable their forces to maintain an offensive capacity by keeping heavy artillery rockets aimed at Sarajevo. I believe that UNPROFOR knows of this positioning of heavy artillery rockets but is not making the information public. UNPROFOR is also aware of our inability to communicate easily with the outside world and the disadvantageous position this puts us in.

I must also point out that even without the constant shelling of Sarajevo, 20 to 30 children and elderly will die due to infection and exhaustion daily. While UNPROFOR celebrates the short-term decrease of bombardment as a victory, we in Sarajevo, as well as throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina continue to be killed directly and indirectly by the continued aggression and its effects. UNPROFOR should not report recent events so optimistically when people continue to be murdered, Sarajevo continues to be strangled and the capacity to unleash an even deadlier onslaught is being put into place.

(Signed) Ejup GANIC
Vice President
The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/1000
S/26297
13 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 22
THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND
HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report is a follow-up to the report dated 12 July 1993 (A/47/975-S/26063) by which the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the signature of the Governors Island Agreement. It is being submitted in pursuance of paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to it on progress achieved in the efforts jointly undertaken by him and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS) with a view to reaching a political solution to the crisis Haiti.

2. Following the signature of the Governors Island Agreement on 3 July 1993, Mr. Dante Caputo, the Special Envoy of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAS, invited the representatives of the main political forces in Haiti and of the political blocs in Parliament to participate, together with the members of the Presidential Commission which represents President Aristide in Haiti, at a political dialogue to discuss the agenda set forth in point 1 of the Governors Island Agreement.

3. The inter-Haitian political dialogue convened at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 16 July 1993. At its conclusion the participants signed a new document, known as the New York Pact, which provides for a political truce of six months' duration, a procedure to enable Parliament to resume its normal functioning, and agreements for the early confirmation of the Prime Minister nominated by the President to head a Government of national concord, and for the adoption of the legal instruments necessary for ensuring the transition. (The text of the New York Pact is reproduced in the annex to the present report.)

4. Under the Pact, the political forces and parliamentary blocs have undertaken inter alia to refrain from tabling in Parliament any motion of no-confidence against the new Government of national concord, to secure the immediate release of all persons detained for offences relating to their views (délits d'opinion) and to have the status of prisoners reviewed, to promote the establishment of a Compensation Commission for the victims of the coup d'état, and to ensure the confirmation of the new Prime Minister without delay.

5. The signatories of the Pact have also undertaken to ensure the passage by Parliament of a series of bills under an emergency procedure, including those regarding the establishment of a new police force, an amnesty, the abolition of all paramilitary forces, the establishment of a Citizens' Protection Bureau, and the reform of the administration of justice system.

6. The Pact reaffirms the right of the Executive, within the framework of its powers, to review the various decrees and orders adopted in the period from 30 September 1991 to 3 July 1993 that are not in accordance with the Constitution, in particular, the order setting up the Permanent Emergency Electoral Council.

7. As regards the 13 Members of Parliament who derived their mandate from the partial elections held on 18 January 1993, which had been declared illegitimate by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/20 B of 20 April 1993 and by the Permanent Council of OAS, it was agreed that they should voluntarily refrain from occupying their parliamentary seats until such time as the Conciliation Commission, an organ established under the Constitution but whose functioning requires the adoption by Parliament of a law under the emergency procedure, had definitively pronounced itself on the matter.

8. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that the formula agreed to under paragraph 6 of the Pact signifies that the members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies who derive their mandate from the contested elections of 18 January 1993 are to abstain from participating in any business of the Parliament, including intervention in the debate and voting. Failure to comply with this formula would constitute, in his view, a serious breach of the Governors Island Agreement, which would be immediately reported to the Security Council. The Secretary-General further considers that the decision to refer the matter to the Conciliation Commission is not based upon any finding that there exists any conflict between the Executive and the Legislature or between the two Chambers of Parliament, but is a product of a political agreement to overcome an exceptional crisis. During the political dialogue, the Special Envoy repeated that the position of the United Nations with regard to the legitimacy of the January elections remained unchanged.

9. The undertakings enshrined in the Pact, like all agreements arrived at under the Governors Island Agreement, are subject to verification by the United Nations and by OAS.

10. The Secretary-General wishes to express his appreciation for the efforts undertaken during the inter-Haitian political dialogue by the Governments of Canada, France, the United States of America and Venezuela as "Friends of the Secretary-General", and on whose continued assistance he is relying during the implementation phase of the agreements.

11. On 24 July 1993, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide informed the Presidents of the two Chambers of Parliament of his intention to nominate Mr. Robert Malval as Prime Minister. A new bureau was elected in the Chamber of Deputies on 22 and 28 July and in the Senate on 10 August. With the normalization of Parliament, the way has been cleared for the ratification of the Prime Minister. When the new Prime Minister receives a vote of confidence from the two Chambers

of Parliament, the three first points in the Governors Island Agreement will have been duly carried out.

12. As soon as the Prime Minister has taken office, the Secretary-General, as proposed in his previous report (A/47/975-S/26063) and agreed in the letter addressed to him by the President of the Security Council on 15 July 1993 (S/26085), will recommend to the Security Council that the sanctions it imposed by resolution 841 (1993) should immediately be suspended. The suspension will automatically be terminated and sanctions reimposed if at any time he, having regard to the view of the Secretary-General of OAS, reports to the Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement or any authorities in Haiti have failed to comply in good faith with the Agreement. Some of the circumstances which would lead the Secretary-General to conclude that such a breach had occurred are spelt out in paragraph 8 above and in paragraph 11 of his previous report.

ANNEX

[Original: French]

New York Pact

1. In the spirit of the Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993, the political forces and parliamentary blocs signatories to the present Agreement undertake to observe a political truce to guarantee a smooth and peaceful transition. The duration of this truce shall be six months, beginning upon signature of the present document. The objective of the truce is to create throughout the country a climate of pacification to facilitate the work of the Government of national concord. The signatories therefore appeal to all social sectors to put an end to all forms of violence.

2. The political forces and parliamentary blocs:

(a) Undertake to refrain during this period from tabling any motion of no-confidence against the new Government of national concord, in so far as the Executive scrupulously respects the Constitution and the laws of the Republic; and undertake to guarantee that there is a quorum as a result of their presence and not to obstruct the work of Parliament;

(b) Call upon the Haitian Armed Forces to respect the Agreement signed on 3 July at Governors Island;

(c) Call for an end to arbitrary practices from whatever quarter, particularly unlawful arrests, physical torture, disappearances, political assassinations and personal revenge;

(d) Undertake to secure the immediate release of all persons detained for offences relating to the views they hold and to have the status of prisoners throughout the territory of Haiti reviewed, on the basis of an accelerated procedure;

(e) Undertake to take all the necessary steps to promote and guarantee full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(f) Undertake, pending the establishment of the Citizens' Protection Bureau, to promote the establishment of a Compensation Commission for the victims of the coup d'état;

(g) Undertake to refrain from any kind of action that could lead to violence or disrupt the transition to democracy;

(h) Undertake to promote the immediate reform of the judicial system.

3. The political forces and parliamentary blocs, with a view to ensuring the prompt restoration of constitutional order:

(a) Invite the President of the Republic to nominate as soon as possible the new Prime Minister of national concord, in accordance with the Constitution;

(b) Undertake to ensure the confirmation of the new Prime Minister selected, in accordance with the Constitution, without delay.

4. The political forces and parliamentary blocs undertake to ensure that the following laws are passed, on the basis of an emergency procedure:

(i) Act on the establishment, organization and operation of the Police Force, in accordance with article 263 of the Constitution;

(ii) Act concerning the amnesty;

(iii) Act establishing a compensation fund for the victims of the coup d'état;

(iv) Act concerning the abolition of all paramilitary forces, in accordance with article 263-1 of the Constitution;

(v) Act concerning the establishment, organization and operation of the Citizens' Protection Bureau;

(vi) Act on territorial authorities;

(vii) Act on the prison administration;

(viii) Act concerning the establishment, organization and operation of the Conciliation Commission;

(ix) Act on university reform and autonomy.

5. The Executive, within the framework of its powers, may begin the procedure of reviewing the various decrees and decisions adopted in the period from 30 September 1991 to 3 July 1993 that are not in accordance with the current Constitution, first and foremost Order No. 101, of 7 December 1992, setting up the Permanent Emergency Electoral Council.

6. The solution of the political crisis and the social pacification of the country call for a solution to the problem of the presence in Parliament of citizens elected as a result of the contested elections of 18 January 1993. To that end, it has been agreed that the members of Parliament elected as a result of those elections shall undertake not to obstruct the operation of the parliamentary institution and that they shall voluntarily refrain from occupying their parliamentary seats until such time as the constitutional institution empowered to consider this dispute has rendered its verdict.

In view of the fact that, under paragraph 4 of this Agreement, the Act establishing the Conciliation Commission is to be adopted as soon as possible after the installation of the Government of national concord, it has been agreed that once that Commission has been set up the matter in dispute shall be referred to the Commission.

The United Nations and OAS undertake, by making two experts available, to make a technical and juridical contribution to the preparation of the Act establishing the Conciliation Commission and to its implementation.

It has also been agreed that the Conciliation Commission shall be the only body in the country called upon to pronounce definitively on this issue.

DONE at United Nations Headquarters, New York,
on 16 July 1993

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26298
12 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 23 June 1993, at 0500 hours, the Iraqis set up a number of tents and unloaded barbed wire at the geographic coordinates of NE 80-65 on the map of Baneh south of border pillar 99/3 and north of border pillar 99/4 and west of border pillar 99 in Mirvel Heights.

2. On 23 June 1993, 13 Iraqi personnel accompanied herds of cattle at the geographic coordinates of NE 882-624 on the map of Baneh north of Sarsooava and entered no man's land at the geographic coordinates of NE 13654 on the map of Baneh in no man's land south of border pillar 99/3, north of border pillar 99/4 and west of border pillar 99. They stationed themselves in the Mirvel Heights.

3. On 23 June 1993, three Iraqi military helicopters violated Iranian airspace and circled over the camps of refugees from southern Iraq, situated north of Talaeeyeh, south of Hoor-al-Howeizeh, and east of Majnoon Island and Shahid Hemmat Road. These helicopters returned to Iraq after Iranian forces fired at them.

4. On 25 June 1993, at 0130 hours, Iraqi personnel crossing no man's land penetrated Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of QA 25500-752500 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar and Ein-Khosh, north of border pillar 22/22, north-west of border pillar 22/23 and south of border pillar 22/25. These personnel approached the Doweiraj sentry post and fired three shells at the Iranian forces. The Iranian border police lit up the area using flare bullets and fired back at three Iraqis. Iraqi personnel returned to Iraqi territory as a result.

5. On 26 June 1993, at 2130 hours, three anti-revolutionary elements who penetrated Iranian territory and were intent on a strike against an Iranian station at the geographic coordinates of QA 45-56 on the map of Yebis in no man's land south-east of border pillar 22/5 retreated to Iraqi territory when Iranian forces reacted.

6. On 27 June 1993, at 0820 hours, a number of Iraqi personnel were seen while training at the geographic coordinates of NC 496-505 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillars 44/3, 44/4 and Height No. 402.

7. On 30 June 1993, at 2030 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements penetrated 5 to 7 kilometres into Iranian territory and planted a mine at the geographic coordinates of NC 712-293 on the map of Halaleh, north of border pillar 39 and Ghalalem Heights. The mine was found and defused by Iranian forces.

8. On 3 July 1993, at 1530 hours, anti-revolutionary elements crossing no man's land and the international border penetrated Iranian territory and clashed with Iranian forces at the geographic coordinates of NE 3489 and NE 4585 on the map of Sardasht and Barisoo, in the vicinity of Bitoosh and Mazanabad (Bizhve) villages. The confrontation continued until 2030 hours at which time an Iranian was martyred, four were injured, and four of the anti-revolutionaries died as a result.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26299
12 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 3 to 7 August 1993, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi national airspace for the purpose of provocation and surveillance.

3 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 87 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Samawah, Ushbayjah, Salman, Jalibah and Artawi.

- At 1340 hours on 3 August 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m. After overflying Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, the area south of Najaf and the area south of Diwaniyah, it left at 1515 hours, proceeding in the direction of Hafr al-Batin in Saudi Arabian airspace.

4 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 1,500-8,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Amarah, Artawi, Khidr, Busayyah and Samawah.

5 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 8 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 89 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,500-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah, Shatrah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

6 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 38 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Rawandoz.

(b) Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,500 m, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Jalibah, Samawah, Lasaf, Hamzah, Shinafiyah and Ushbayjah.

7 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 83 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Salman, the area south of Najaf, Shatrah and Ushbayjah.

- At 1225 hours on 7 August 1993, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace, flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m. After overflying Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, the area south of Diwaniyah, the area south of Najaf and Shatrah, it left at 1505 hours, proceeding in the direction of Hafr al-Batin in Saudi Arabian airspace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26300
13 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit herewith a letter by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia, Mr. Mate Granić, addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladimir DROBNJAK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 12 August 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of my Government, I would like to state the position of Croatia concerning the unimpeded construction of the Maslenica bridge and the undisturbed flow of traffic over it, which was provided for in the agreement of 15-16 July 1993, providing for the withdrawal of Croatian armed forces from the area of Maslenica, Zemunik and Peruca as soon as the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) takes effective control over these areas.

The signature of the Croatian Government resulted from a bona fide approach that includes participation of the local Serbs in the negotiations on a comprehensive settlement of all disputes within the political framework determined by Security Council resolutions 802 (1993), 815 (1993) and 847 (1993). It was the understanding of the Croatian delegation that, in addition to the 15-16 July 1993 agreement, an additional agreement would be signed on a comprehensive cease-fire affecting all the lines of confrontation. Yet, at the decisive moment, the delegation of local Serbs from Knin decided not to sign the text that had been preliminarily agreed upon, until the Croatian side had implemented the 15-16 July 1993 agreement.

The pressure exerted in that way by the local Serbs from Knin was not acceptable to our delegation, which insisted that the signing of the cease-fire agreement, as called for in paragraph 5 of the 15-16 July 1993 agreement, is a prerequisite for any unilateral and temporary withdrawal of Croatian armed forces from any part of the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

After the attacks of the Serbian insurgents on the Maslenica bridge, the destruction of one part of the bridge and the continuing shelling that prevents the repair of this solely civilian object, my Government is compelled to consider the 15-16 July 1993 agreement void, and to request the immediate and unconditional implementation of the measures that were proposed in the reports of the Secretary-General and their annexes (S/23280, S/23592, S/23513 and S/23353) and in the stipulations contained in Security Council resolutions 724 (1991), 740 (1992), 752 (1992), 762 (1992), 769 (1992), 802 (1993), 815 (1993) and 847 (1993).

The measures which are foreseen in the above-mentioned reports and resolutions include not only taking control of heavy weapons, but also the disbanding and demobilization of all paramilitary, irregular and volunteer units in the United Nations protected areas, as well as the banning of the wearing of uniforms or carrying of weapons by the personnel from these units. Unfortunately, the present situation is in disturbing contrast to these provisions and attacks by local Serbs on Croatian civilian targets are continuing.

The Government of Croatia is willing to continue its dialogue and to promote confidence-building measures meant to demonstrate its desire to proceed with the reintegration of the United Nations protected areas in a peaceful manner. However, it is difficult to do this as long as Serbian paramilitary

forces continue to threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Croatia. In this context, I have to stress that the decision by the "Government" of the "Republic of Serbian Krajina", communicated to the diplomatic and consular missions in Belgrade, that it "will negotiate with the Republic of Croatia on an equal State-entity basis", is insulting and totally unacceptable to the Republic of Croatia. The United Nations protected areas are an integral part of the territory of Croatia as emphasized in Security Council resolutions 815 (1993) and 847 (1993), and we consider that these negotiations have to be an entirely internal matter of the Republic of Croatia, in which UNPROFOR and the officials of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia are only unbiased mediators.

In our view, the reports of UNPROFOR regarding the situation in Croatia have become increasingly slanted in recent weeks, often disregarding information that would describe the hostile actions by the Serbian paramilitary units. While supporting the activities of peace-keeping forces on our territory until the expiration of the present mandate, we strongly believe that the members of the Security Council and the international community as a whole are entitled to have objective and unbiased information about the situation on the ground. We would like to see UNPROFOR finally acting in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, especially those that emphasize the sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia over its entire internationally recognized territory.

We call once again upon the international community to exert pressure on the Serbian insurgents in the Republic of Croatia to obey the decisions of the Security Council which are stated in numerous resolutions, or to face the necessary consequences. It is the firm belief of my Government that the relevant Security Council decisions contain all the provisions for the restoration of a just peace in my country. My Government is committed to fulfilling all its obligations, but we cannot agree with anything less than full implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

I would request your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mate GRANIĆ
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26301
12 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE AND THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF HUNGARY ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 2 August 1993 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hungary, stating that Mr. László Molnár has been appointed deputy representative of Hungary on the Security Council and Mr. András Lakatos, Mr. György Molnár, Mr. András Kós and Mr. Attila Palya alternate representatives.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

93-45052 (E) 130893 130893

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26302
13 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith information bulletins on the measures taken by Iraq in fulfilment of the requirements of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) during the month of June 1993 (annex I) and during the month of July 1993 (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Measures taken by Iraq in fulfilment of the requirements of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) during the month of June 1993

I. SECTION C OF RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

1. Chemical Destruction Group (UNSCOM 38)

The Chemical Destruction Group, which has been based in Iraq since 18 June 1992, continued work at the Muthanna site as usual. The Group supervises the destruction of chemical ordnance by the Iraqi side.

The Iraqi side and the Group proceeded to destroy the chemical equipment that had previously been at Fallujah. The Iraqi side had sought to make use of the equipment in a civilian plant for the production of agricultural pesticides, but the Special Commission rejected the request and insisted that the equipment be destroyed.

2. UNSCOM 57 ballistic missile team

UNSCOM 57, a ballistic missile team comprising 16 inspectors from the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and led by the French national Patrice Palanque, arrived in the country on 4 June 1993. The team visited 21 sites, some of them several times. The purpose of the visit was to assess local capabilities in the fabrication of liquid-fuel propulsion motors and control and guidance equipment and to evaluate precision machinery.

The team sought to install cameras at the Rafah and Mu'tasim sites for purposes of future monitoring, and the Iraqi side requested that a decision on the matter be postponed until after the comprehensive assessment was made of the extent to which resolution 687 (1991) had been implemented on the occasion of the talks to be held by the Special Commission and the Iraqi side in New York on 12 July 1993.

The team left for Bahrain on 28 June 1993.

3. UNSCOM 59 ballistic missile team

The UNSCOM 59 ballistic missile team was formed on 27 June 1993 under the leadership of the Russian national Nikita Smidovich and comprised 10 inspectors from the Chemical Destruction Group and the Aerial Inspection Team. It made unannounced visits to the technical corps at Taji and the civilian project 144 in order to investigate, as the Chief Inspector claimed, the possible presence of chemical ordnance. The team verified that these assertions were untrue. It also sought to install permanent monitoring cameras at the Rafah and Mu'tasim sites, and the Iraqi side reiterated its previous position with respect to the postponement of consideration of the matter until after the technical talks between the Iraqi side and the Special Commission.

The team left for Bahrain on 5 July 1993.

4. IAEA 20 nuclear inspection team

The IAEA 20 nuclear inspection team, comprising 10 inspectors and led by Mr. Bob Kelly, was in Iraq from 25 to 30 June 1993 and visited Tuwaitha, Jurf al-Naddaf, Al-Nida' State Establishment, Badr Establishment, Al-Furat site, 7 Nisan Establishment, and the tubular steel and bicycle factory. The team also held three meetings with the Iraqi side at which it asked many questions and the Iraqi side provided full answers. The Chief Inspector submitted six letters, and some of them were answered in the course of the meetings and the others will be answered later.

The Chief Inspector held a press conference at which he spoke of what had been accomplished during the visit, describing it as a successful one.

He stated that the Iraqi nuclear programme had been terminated and destroyed, and he denied that Iraq was concealing a secret nuclear reactor as reported by Western intelligence and information agencies.

5. UNSCOM helicopter unit

During the month of June 1993, the unit carried out the tasks entrusted to it with the cooperation and assistance of the Iraqi side, making 21 flights for the purpose of transporting teams to and from inspection sites. The Aerial Inspection Team made eight flights, in which it surveyed, photographed and inspected 11 sites.

II. RETURN OF PROPERTY

1. The second stage of the hand-over of military items and equipment in the Safwan area was completed at the end of May.

2. The third and fourth stages of the hand-over of military items and equipment in the Safwan area began in the first week of June.

3. On 7 June 1993, 10 naval vessels were handed over at buoy No. 1.

4. On 24 June 1993, two naval vessels were handed over at buoy No. 5.

III. UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

On 17 June 1993, General Dibuama, UNIKOM Chief Military Observer, was received by the Chief of the International Organizations and Conferences Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. General Dibuama expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the Iraqi side for its cooperation in the matter of the pull-back of the six border posts located within one kilometre of the boundary-marker line. Between 14 and 18 May 1993, the Iraqi side had pulled back six border posts at the request of UNIKOM. In the course of the meeting a number of points were reviewed, including the request of the Iraqi side that the Iraqi dredge Al-Fayha' be recovered from the Khawr al-Sabiyah area and that the Southern Petroleum Company be allowed to remove its equipment from the demilitarized zone.

Annex II

Measures taken by Iraq in fulfilment of the requirements of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) during the month of July 1993

I. SECTION C OF RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

1. UNSCOM 60 ballistic missile inspection team

The team, consisting of 30 inspectors under the leadership of the United States national Mark Silver, arrived on 10 July 1993. On the following morning, the team visited the Rafah site and sought to place seals on the equipment located there. The Iraqi side once again stated its position with respect to the postponement of a decision in the matter until after the talks between the Iraqi side and the Special Commission on the implementation of resolution 687 (1991) and on other aspects of the relationship between the two sides. The Chief Inspector thereupon asked to leave the site, proceeded to the airfield and, on the same day, 11 July 1993, left for Bahrain.

2. Visit to Baghdad by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission

Ambassador Rolf Ekéus, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, visited Baghdad between 15 and 19 July 1993. He did so in order to hold talks with the Iraqi side on the issues outstanding after the matter of the monitoring cameras had reached crisis proportions as a result of the Special Commission's insistence that they be installed at two rocket-motor test sites despite its awareness that this measure is part of resolution 715 (1991) and that the Commission was to have notified the Security Council of the fulfilment of the requirements of resolution 687 (1991) so that the Council would be able to begin consideration of paragraph 22 of that resolution concerning the lifting of the oil embargo imposed on Iraq. It should be noted that the Iraqi side did not refuse to allow the installation of cameras but only requested that consideration of the matter be postponed until after the technical talks scheduled to be held between the Iraqi side and the Special Commission in order to assess the extent to which resolution 687 (1991) has been implemented.

The talks of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission with the Iraqi side were markedly frank and positive. Iraq presented a position paper on its view of the relation between Iraq's responsibilities towards the Security Council and its resolutions, on the one hand, and the responsibilities towards Iraq of the Special Commission and of the Security Council, as a body and as individual States, on the other. Chief among the latter responsibilities are respect for Iraq's sovereignty, independence, internal security and territorial integrity and the lifting of the unjust embargo and the other arbitrary restrictions and measures imposed upon it. The Executive Chairman incorporated this position paper into his report to the Security Council (S/26127) and stated in its regard that "the position paper presented by Iraq contains positive elements which permit the Commission and Iraq to commence, as soon as possible, high-level technical talks in New York".

The positive outcome achieved by Ambassador Ekéus's talks in Baghdad strengthen Iraq's earnest desire to resolve all the outstanding issues through

serious and responsible dialogue based on just and fair principles, and Iraq is anxious that the technical talks to be held with the Special Commission should have positive results.

3. The camera installation team

During the visit of Ambassador Ekéus to Baghdad, agreement was reached on an interim solution to the issue of the installation of monitoring cameras. The solution requires that the cameras be installed but not brought into operation until such time as agreement is reached in their regard and on other aspects of the relationship between the Special Commission and the Iraqi side. In light of that agreement, a Special Commission team arrived in Baghdad on 25 July 1993 entrusted with the task of installing the cameras at the Rafah and Al-Yawm al-Azim sites. The team consists of four inspectors led by the United States national Eckert. It has begun work on installing the cameras at the two sites and is continuing its work with a view to ensuring proper and effective installation.

4. IAEA 21 nuclear inspection team

The team, which arrived on 23 July 1993, consisted of 16 inspectors led by the Chief of the IAEA Action Team, Mr. Maurizio Zifferero. The team visited 15 sites, two of them without advance notification, and found nothing to contradict the Iraqi declarations. It held three meetings with the Iraqi side at which it requested additional information on the schedules submitted by Iraq. A protocol was also signed by the two sides containing a detailed work plan for the removal of radioactive fuel from Iraq. The team also approved the request of the Iraqi side concerning the use of graphite at the electric battery plant. The team left Habbaniyah airfield on 28 July 1993.

5. UNSCOM helicopter unit

During the month of July, the unit carried out the tasks entrusted to it with the cooperation and assistance of the Iraqi side. It made 23 flights for the purpose of transporting inspection teams. The Aerial Inspection Team made 14 flights, in which it surveyed, photographed and inspected 26 sites.

II. RETURN OF PROPERTY

1. The Ministry of Defence continued the hand-over of heavy military equipment to the Kuwaiti side at the Safwan point, as follows:

(a) 11 Chieftain tanks on 3 July 1993;

(b) Replacement parts for armour between 5 and 20 July 1993.

2. On 21 July 1993, the Ministry of Transport and Communications began the hand-over of the following items to the Kuwaiti side, also at the Safwan point:

(a) 20,000-line Swedish switchboard;

(b) Computer, callback and control equipment, and miscellaneous equipment;

(c) 28 low-capacity exchanges;

(d) Telex exchange and power equipment;

(e) Navigation equipment.

III. UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

In the framework of ongoing coordination between the Iraqi authorities and UNIKOM, General Dibuama, UNIKOM Chief Military Observer, was received by the Chief of the International Organizations and Conferences Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 1 July 1993. General Dibuama expressed his gratitude and appreciation to the Iraqi side for its cooperation in the matter of the installation of signs marking the demilitarized zone. The Chief of the Department also received General Dibuama on 21 July 1993, and at this meeting a number of issues were reviewed relating to the functioning of UNIKOM in the demilitarized zone.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26303
13 August 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 13 August, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members in connection with the item relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

"The members of the Security Council held informal consultations on 13 August 1993 pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 748 (1992), by which the Council decided to review every 120 days or sooner, should the situation so require, the measures imposed by paragraphs 3 to 7 against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

"After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of consultations, the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for modification of the measures of sanctions established in paragraphs 3 to 7 of resolution 748 (1992)."

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/314
S/26304
13 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 142 of the provisional agenda*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 13 August 1993 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a tripartite declaration issued by our three Governments on 13 August 1993 (see annex) concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992) by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 142 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed)

Jean-Bernard MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of
France to the United Nations

(Signed)

Thomas RICHARDSON
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of
the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland

(Signed)

Madeleine Korbel ALBRIGHT
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America to the
United Nations

* A/48/150.

ANNEX

Declaration of the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on Libyan terrorism, issued on 13 August 1993

Over 16 months have passed since the Security Council imposed sanctions on the Libyan Government for failure to comply with its demands as set forth in United Nations Security Council resolution 731 (1992) that Libya commit itself concretely and definitively to cease all forms of terrorist action and all assistance to terrorist groups, agree to surrender the two accused of bombing Pan Am flight 103 for trial in Scotland or the United States, respond fully to the requests put forward by the French judge investigating the bombing of UTA flight 772, and provide evidence or information about the bombings of Pan Am flight 103 and UTA flight 772.

Today, for the fourth time, the Council has reviewed Libyan compliance with sanctions as called for in Security Council resolution 748 (1992) and found Libya once again to be in defiance of the will of the international community. Instead of seeking ways to cooperate with the Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Libya has consistently sought ways to avoid full compliance.

The United States, the United Kingdom and France have observed with diminishing patience that the envoys of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to Tripoli repeatedly come back empty-handed, without indications of compliance although with many assurances of Libya's cooperation. We have waited the four months requested by the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, who wished to serve as an intermediary between the international community and the Libyans. We have repeatedly rejected Libyan efforts to distract the international community from its lack of compliance with empty offers to surrender the Lockerbie suspects and to comply with the requirements of French justice and to prove their partial compliance with the Security Council's demands.

However, our three Governments, in the interests of giving Libya one last chance, have asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to look into the matter and take the necessary steps to achieve the full implementation by the Libyan Government of resolution 731 (1992) within 40 to 45 days.

If, by October first, the Libyan Government has failed to comply with resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), including the transfer to United States or United Kingdom jurisdiction of the Lockerbie suspects and compliance with the requests of French justice on UTA flight 772, we will table a resolution strengthening the sanctions in key oil-related, financial and technological areas.

Once more, our three Governments reiterate that they have no hidden agenda and that, on the contrary, upon full implementation by Libya of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992), the conditions would be met for the lifting of sanctions by the Security Council.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26305
16 August 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Letter dated 14 August 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that, in spite of the adoption of Security Council resolution 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993, which condemns the seizure of the occupied regions of the Azerbaijani Republic and demands the immediate cessation of all hostilities in the area, and also the message dated 7 August 1993 addressed to you from the President of Armenia about the commitment to carry out the above-mentioned Security Council resolution, Armenia's armed forces recently have considerably stepped up their military operations in the territory of Azerbaijan, particularly against its peaceful population.

On the evening of 13 August, units of the armed forces of Armenia, following a heavy artillery and rocket bombardment, began offensives in the northern part of the district of Agdam. With the support of armoured detachments, Armenian expeditionary units had already seized six populated areas in the Agdam district by 2200 hours local time: Shirvanly, Karakashly, Geytepe, Kosalar, Shishpapakhly and Eivazkhanbeili as well as a world-renowned stud farm situated in this area. The Armenian troops were able to advance along the motorway towards another major town in the Republic - Barda. Intensive artillery bombardment of Azerbaijani positions in this area continued throughout the night.

On the morning of 14 August, Armenian long-range artillery bombarded for a period of 2 and 1/2 hours the peaceful population in the villages situated in the north-eastern part of the Agdam district of Azerbaijan. Some of the inhabitants were killed or wounded, including elderly persons, women and children. In the opinion of military specialists, this bombardment is clearly designed to force all remaining inhabitants of Azerbaijani nationality in the Agdam district to flee and cleanse the district completely of the indigenous population. Further movement of Armenian troops to the north of Agdam is threatening the neighbouring Barda district of Azerbaijan with aggression and creating a great danger for its peaceful population.

In the night and on the morning of 14 August, inhabited areas in the north-western districts of Azerbaijan situated near the border with Armenia were subjected to massive artillery and rocket bombardment from the territory of Armenia, including howitzers, mortars and "Grad" installations. Destruction was caused in the town of Tauz and the villages of Alibeily and Balkygaya.

According to preliminary information, 5 persons were killed, including 2 primary school pupils and a small girl, and 12 persons were wounded, including 5 women.

On the morning of 14 August, Armenian artillery also shelled the town of Fizuli, where there are also casualties.

As a result of the barbaric bombardment of Azerbaijani inhabited areas in the Agdam, Tauz and Akstafa districts, according to preliminary information, 11 persons were killed and 23 wounded on the morning of 14 August alone.

The director of the United Nations interim office in Baku, Mr. M. Al-Said, visited the combat zone in south-western Azerbaijan and witnessed the rocket and artillery bombardment of Fizuli by Armenian armed forces. When he arrived in the Zangelan district of Azerbaijan, the villages of Shanyfly and Kellugyshlag, which are situated near the border with Armenia, were subjected to shelling from artillery and anti-aircraft installations in the territory of the Kafan district of Armenia.

In connection with what has been stated above, I urgently and categorically request you to take the necessary measures to ensure implementation by the Republic of Armenia of the provisions of Security Council resolution 853 (1993). In this regard, I should also request that consideration should be given to the possibility of applying sanctions against the aggressor - the Republic of Armenia, as is provided for under Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter of the United Nations, which include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative